Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1825. No. 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH MARCH 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 76 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign E. Marsh, to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter agreeably to the Regulations,---Date of appointment, 1st March 1825.

No. 77 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to resolve, in the Political Department, that Ensign T. Stirling, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment be placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1825.

No. 78 of 1825.---The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain J. W. Fal oner, Sub Assistant Commissary General to proceed to Aleppee, on the Malabar Coast, for a period of two months on his private affairs.

Bombay Cas le, 5th March, 1825.

No. 79 of 1825.---Lieutenant F. D. Watkins, of the Horse Brigade, is allowed a furlough to Calcutta for three months on his urgent private affairs.

No. 80 of 1825.---The following promotion and appointm nt are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign D. J. Powell, to be Lieutenant vice Hay, deceased,---Date of rank 22d Feb. 1825.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. M. Earle, to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter, agreeably to the Regulations,---Date of appointment 1st March 1825.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1825.

No. 81 of 1825.---Non Commissioned Officers or Privates of Artillery, Sappers or Pioneers employed on Staff duties, other than those of the Ordnance Department or their respective Corps, will only, in future, be entitled to Infantry pay beside any Staff allowances attached to their situations.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1825.

No. 82 of 1825.---The Governor in Council having resolved to raise a Provincial Battalion of Native Infantry, for the Civil duties of the Zillas of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach; and Surat, the same will be carried into effect with as little delay as possible at the former station.

2. The Battalion to consist of the following strength, and to be designated the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

Total Strength	Companies—	Company—		
10	9	1	No. of Company,	*Native Officers & Men,*
10	9	1	Subedars,	
10	9	1	Jemedars,	
50	35	5	Havildars,	
30	45	5	Naiques,	
20	18	2	Drummers and Fifers,	
1000	900	100	Sepoys,	
10	9	1	Puckaulies,	
1	—	1	Commandant,	*European effective Staff,*
1	—	1	Adjutant,	
1	—	1	Serjeant Major,	
1	—	1	Drill Havildars,	*Non effective Staff,*
1	—	10	Drill Naiques,	
1	—	2	Pay Havildar,	
2	—	2	Native Hospital Assistants,	
4	—	4	Artificers,	

3. It is very desirable that the men for the Guzerat Provincial Battalion should be composed of Natives of the Northern Parts of the Province and of men of unexceptionable Characters who may have been found for want of activity in marching, size and other causes unfit to be retained in the regular Army after having served several years, but who may be very competent for the duties to be allotted to the Provincial Troops.

4th. It is not intended that recruiting for the Provincial Battalion should interfere with the Recruiting for the Regiments of the Line. The Recruiting with the above exception to be entirely confined to the Province and it is permitted that able bodied men not exceeding the age of 25 may be entertained, or if they have served in the Regiments of the Line they may be taken at 30. The Recruits to be enlisted for a period of 5 years.

The high state of discipline and exercise of a Regimenta of the Line is not expected from a Provincial Battalion, the object being to form a Body of trust-worthy Soldiers who can march and perform a few easy movements and changes of position and use their arms with facility, and therefore with a due degree of attention bestowed upon their instructions, much time may be saved in the formation of the Battalion.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to order a Draft from the Regiment of the Line and Invalid Battalion to the amount of two thirds of the Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers for the Provincial Battalion, the remainder to be filled up gradually by the promotion of Individuals of good character and influence and who have paid particular attention to the duty and discipline of the Battalion.

An Officer of the rank of Captain will be appointed to Command the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, and a Subaltern Officer to be adjutant, performing at the same time all the duties of Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The Provincial Troops will be governed by the Articles of War in like manner as the regular Regiments of N. I. and be paid according to the annexed Table in the local currency of the Province at the place where they may be stationed.

When marching within the Province from station to station Batta will be allowed at the rate of half that allowed to the regular Troops but if employed with them on actual service they will receive the same Batta.

The Battalion will be clothed, armed, and Equipped at the public expense under the same Rules as prevail with Troops of the Line, excepting that their Belts and accoutrements are to be Black instead of Buff.

The facing of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion to be light Yellow.

The established clothing stoppages to be allowed, and the Commandant of the Corps to receive compensation in lieu of off-reckonings on the same principle as fixed for the Commandants of Extra Battalion.

The men composing the Provincial Battalion will in no case be entitled to the benefits of the Invalid or Pension Establishment except actually wounded or disabled on service or duty, or unless they were originally received from Regiments of the Line, in which case they were to be considered as entitled to the same advantages as men belonging to the Line. All men discharged from Regiments of the Line with good characters, who may be entitled in the Provincial Battalion will be allowed the benefit of previous service in the Line, in reckoning the period to entitle them to the benefit of the Invalid Establishment; three years service in the Provincials being calculated as two in the Line. The native Officers and Privates transferred from the Line, for the pursose of forming the Provincial Battalion are to retain their present pay.

Detachments of the Battalion moving from station to station will be provided with Camp Equipage.

The Provincial Troops will benefit by the Regulations granting compensation in money when the Price of Grain exceeds the rates fixed by the General Orders of March 14th 1822.

The several ranks of Subedar Major 1st and 2d Classes of Subedar, Colour Havildars, are not allowed to the Provincial Battalion, being distinctive privileges applicable only to corps of the Line, except in the case of the men transferred from the Line, or in cases of extraordinary bravery and good conduct in the Field, which can be specially brought to the notice of Government through the Commander in Chief.

The Provincial Battalion will supply the necessary Guards for the duties of the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments in the Province, Escorts to Judges on Circuits and others Civil Officers on deputation in the Districts, Escorts of Treasure, and generally all duties of a civil nature.

The Officer Commanding the Province of Guzerat will on his regular tours of duty inspect the Provincial Battalion or such part of it as may be detached in the course of his route, and report on the state of it with respect to discipline, clothing, and equipment. It will also be inspected every six months by the Officer Commanding at Surat, and in the Northern Districts.

The parties when detached from Head Quarters to any Zillah or station will be considered subject to the immediate order of the Judge or Collector and Magistrate to whose particular Department the Party may be furnished.

The Zillah Surgeons in each station will have Medical charge of the details in their several Divisions.

The abstracts for the fixed and contingent expenditure of the Provincial corps will be paid by the Military Paymaster in Guzerat, under the several rules as relate to the Line, but debited to the Civil Department under the Head of "Charges General in the General Department."

Hutting money, Medical allowance, clothing money to Recrusts (2 Rs. each) and Sweet meat money will be allowed on the same rules as apply to the Regiments of the Line.

Table of Pay and Allowance.

Subidar,.....per month.....		42	0	00
Jemidar,.....		20	0	00
Havildar,.....		8	0	00
Naique,.....		7	0	00
Drummer and Fifer,.....		6	0	00
Private,.....		9	0	00
Waterman,.....		6	0	00
7 Hospital Assistant,.....		25	0	00
2 ..... ditto,.....		20	0	00
Commandant,.....	*A*	230	0	00
Adjutant,.....	*B*	192	0	00
Serjeant Major.....	C	18	0	00
Pay Havildar....Staff Allowance,....		4	0	00
Drill Havildar,....ditto,.....		5	1	00
Drill Naique. ..ditto,.....		3	2	00
Stationary per Company,.....		12	0	00
Petty stores....ditto,.....		8	0	00
Artificers,.....	*D*	40	0	00
Allowance for steel and charcoal,.....		10	0	00

A Staff allowance (including Stationary) Rs. 200, House allowance 30.

B Staff allowance 92, Writer and Stationary, 40, Horse allowance 30, Office Rent 30.

C. Staff allowance 14, House Rent 4.

D Armourer, 16, Assistant 12, Moochee 8, Bellows Boy 4.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1825.

No. 82 of 1825.---In addition to the Provincial Battalion for Civil duties sanctioned in General Order No. 82 of 1825; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize three Extra Battalions to be immediately raised at the following stations for the Military duties of this Presidency on the same footing as the Extra Battalions raised in 1820, viz.

Kairah.
Ahmednuggur.
Poonah.

The Extra Battalions new and old to be 800 strong.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders for the purpose of giving effect to these resolutions as early as may be practible.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1825.

No. 84 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following Appointments in general Orders.

GUZERAT PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Captain J. Clarke of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry to Command,—Date of appointment, 8th March 1825.

2D EXTRA BATTALION.

Captain E. M. Wood of the 14th Regiment, Native Infantry to command, Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant, and Ensign W. Lang, 21st Regiment, Native Infantry to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee, and Mahratta languages,—Do. do. do.

3d EXTRA BATTALION.

Captain C. Davies of the 15th Regt. N. I. to command. Lieutenant W. Ward of the same Regiment to be Adjutant, and Ensign C. Hunter to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages.— Do. do. do.

4th EXTRA BATTALION.

Captain F. Roe, 12th Regiment, N. I. to command, Lieut.———to be Adjutant, and Lieut. R. Payne of the 3d Regiment N. I. to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee.—Do. do. do.

The 2d Extra Battalion to be embodied at Ahmednugger, the 3d at Poonah, and the 4th at Kairah.

The Facings of the 2d to be Light Buff, those of the 3d Sky Blue, and those of the 4th Bottle Green, all three with Silver mounting.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

22D NOVEMBER 1824.

Captain Henry Pottinger, Resident in Cutch.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

22D NOVEMBER, 1824.

Mr. John Andrew Dunlop, Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Gilbert Moore, Collector and Magistrate at the Southern Concan, and Political Agent at Sawunt Warree.

1ST MARCH 1824.

Mr. James Farish, Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

1ST MARCH 1824.

Charles Norris, Secretary to Government in the Judicial General and Marine Departments.

Mr. David Greenhill, Acting Secretary to Government in the Judicial, General and Marine Departments.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. 9d. per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 107.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1825.

The Indian Press has now been so long accused of dulness, that whoever enters its list of editors, can neither be much elevated by the hope of escaping what has generally fallen to the lot of others, or depressed by a retrospect of fame which must eclipse the fruit of his exertions.

That dulness is more or less the accompaniment of restraint, must be allowed; and the want of a single page universally interesting, can scarcely be compensated by thirty dedicated to particular tastes. Yet the plan on which Indian prints are now conducted, is not without its merits; for as English authors and English editors, collect whatever may engage the feelings, or call forth the attention of mankind, so the Indian editor skims* again from them: consequently the production ought to be the *cream of creams.*

But we expect to be told, that *cream* alone is apt to surfeit; and that a *Devonshire dairy* of letters, cannot long gratify without the aid of tonics. The mental appetite requiring like that of the stomach, occasional a a dash of bitters, to restore its tone, and its digestive energy.

Still, under this system of miscellaneou tracts, we have seen the Press conducte many years, with various ability: someti yielding more than might be expected; a if at others nearly barren, the public continu a liberal encouragement even to the form a vehicle for general information: as its co tinuance induced every one to hope that dea weight alone might not always be the produce

Had we not observed many instances o this indulgence, during periods when a pauci ty of intelligence rendered the title of *newspaper* almost a misnomer; the prospect of our circumscribed field, must have checked every idea of undertaking the arduous management of the Gazette. Nor is it even under these favourable impressions without considerable diffidence, we attempt a path in which such capacity has been evinced, as to increase its circulation, and render a larger profit than most concerns of the same description.

We now stand pledged to the public, for the fulfilment of duties fraught with anxiety, and surrounded by difficulties; which are in no trifling degree magnified, by the novelty of our undertaking. For a sudden initiation, has neither afforded the benefit of practice, or very close observations of the rules by which the press is regulated.

Under these circumstances we shall not anticipate a severity of judgment. It would be but a direct impeachment of that generosity which has inspired us with the little confidence we possess, and a contradiction to our own assertion. If we doze let no one imagine it the effect of indifference, and that such slumbers afford us enjoyment. Sleep is not always repose.

It may now be requisite to give some idea as to the direction of our exertions. The hope of pleasing all, and at all times, would be vain and idle; but as some guide towards giving satisfaction to others, we shall endeavour to remember in the capacity of editor what we expected as a reader; and with the utmost of our means, to render some benefit in return for the trouble of perusing our columns: trusting we shall not be so far mistaken in the average taste of those who may honour us, as often to merit an extraordinary share of disapprobation.

In order to afford a variety of reading, and at the same time a view of the progress made in literature, occasional recourse will be had to works out of print. The deluge we have for some time experienced, from the activity of modern authors, may render the volumes of antiquity not uninteresting; and even give them somewhat the air of novelty.

To the Ladies, attention is most particularly due; and no endeavours shall ever be wanting to render our selections deserving their notice; or to glean such hints for amusements, as may contribute to the slender stock usually found in a tropical climate, to render the passing hours agreeable, and relieve from the pressing weight of time. Nor will external ornament be neglected; for the earliest information as to change of costume will be given accompanied by occasional remarks; pointing out how far they may accord with elegance and grace; or the different styles of beauty, from the dashing animation which captivates by assault, to the

* We have indeed been informed of some, who could not only skim, but even churn a very marketable commodity.

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unobtrusive mildness that wins while retreating.

With regard to European politics, an historical chain will be continued, of those events which most concern the interests of mankind: that the springs from which futurity must be supplied, with occurrences of national importance, be not lost sight of and wholely forgotten. And we cannot but feel it an imperative duty, to avail ourselves of every opportunity in which an effort can be made, (however feeble) to keep alive and stimulate, an active regard for our native country; that the ability and power of those, who experience the good fortune to return in affluence, may benefit the community while it does honour to themselves, and that a total indifference may not render them obnoxious to a stigma, frequently attach'd with justice, to men who have been strangers to every advantage of wealth but its display—or of the leisure it affords, than the negative enjoyment of indolence—and in a state of mental torpor, by a voluntary resignation of birthright, become little better than aliens amongst their countrymen, and blanks in society.

To the kindness and urbanity of our predecessor we return the warmest acknowledgments of gratitude; and the tribute has been dearly earn'd; for under the sufferings of ill health, caused by assiduity and fatigue, his labours, have still been unremitted to render us assistance in our editorial novitiate, when interest no longer could operate as an excitement; either immediately or in anticipation.

In the opinion of many perhaps, we have already said too much; but as error and inadvertent reflections, may occasionally be found in all publications subject to hurried insertion or hasty composition; we are under the necessity of adding a declaration, that, nothing can be farther from our intentions than to invade the rights of others; violate the bonds of society, or trespass in any manner on forbidden ground.—And we hope most sincerely that no *ignis fatuus* in some foggy night, may lead us into the "wicked dews of unwholesome fen."—amongst the thorns of bickering and idle contentions; or in some still more luckless hour, direct our steps across the *Rubicon*.

The arrival of the Regalia and England from Europe, adds nothing to our stock of inteligence from that quarter, the latter having left England two days previous to the Charlotte.—Under the Calcutta head will be found the latest news from our Armies to the Eastward.

We have been favoured with the following Commercial report by the Jamesina, from China dated the 20th of December.

OPIUM. A considerable activity has prevailed; several speculations have been made in Malwa, and the price of that sort had been worked up to 920 Drs. Cash, and 950 Drs. time bargains, but during a few preceding day's, the price offered has not exceeded 880 Drs. Cash. The very small stock of *Patna*, together with its being in few hands, has caused a heavy rise in that sort, but the sales have, in consequence been proportionably slow. On the arrival of the "Providence," the price opened at 1300 for Patna, and it gradually rose to 1400 Drs. but from the same cause that affected the Malwa only 1350 *a* 80 was offered on the 10th. The stock of Malwa was estimated at 2100 chests and of Patna 150 chests.

COTTON. Throughout the Month of Dec. was extremely dull; the Bengal sort has been principally affected by the large arrivals of China Cotton, selling at 15 *a* 16 Ts.

The cargoes of the "Providence," Fazel Kurrim" and "George the Fourth" sold at 11. 7 and 11. 2 per Picul.

The Company had several cargoes on hand, and could only command about 11. 7 for what a month previous 12. 9 were offered.

The Stock on hand was as follows—35000 Bales of Bengal Cotton. 25000 Bombay and 8000 Madras.

We have much satisfaction in giving a place to the following letter from the Passengers of the Regalia to Captain Henning.

To

LIEUT. HENNING R. N.

Commander of the Regalia.

SIR,

Addresses on the termination of voyages by passengers to Commanders of Ships may appear from their frequency to have lost somewhat of their value: their frequency is only a proof of the good treatment generally experienced from Captains of East India Ships, and to a community like that of our countrymen in India the subject may be considered of some general interest.

The passengers of the Regalia individually and collectively thank you for the treatment they have received: it has been every thing they could desire; Gentlemanlike, liberal and considerate: they congratulate themselves on returning to or visiting India under such circumstances: they may also congratulate such of the community of Bombay as are about to visit their native land on the certainty of receiving similar treatment: and they take leave of you with the hope that your success in the career in which you have just embarked may be commensurate with your merits as a Commander, and your sentiments and conduct as a man.

In testimony of this opinion and as a memorial of our regard we have resolved to tender to your acceptance a Gold Snuff Box bearing a suitable inscription: it will be presented to you either in Bombay or in London and will, we trust, in your future voyages find a place on your Cuddy Table.

We have the pleasure to remain,
Sir,
Your's very faithfully and sincerely.

M. A. GRIFFITH,
T. CORSELLIS,
W. H. WATHEN,
J. H. LITTLE,
F. ST G. FARQUHARSON,
J. SUTHERLAND,
J. G. GRIFFITH,
D. MANNOE.

Ship Regalia, off Bombay Harbour, 9th March 1825.

To

MRS. GRIFFITHS, LIEUT. COL. CORSELLIS, C. B. *and the Passengers of the* REGALIA.

MADAM & GENTLEMEN,

I feel extremely indebted to you for the unexpected and very handsome Letter I have this morning received, and beg to return you my warmest acknowledgements for the too favorable sentiments and kind wishes you express for my success.

I also thank you for the chearfulness and good humour with which you have all submitted to the continual disappointment of a long and tedious passage.

The very handsome Token you have tendered me of your approbation I fully estimate and shall feel most proud of such a mark of your regard.

In taking leave allow me to offer you individually my best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

And believe me,
Your's most faithfully and sincerely,
ALEX. HENNING,

Ship Regalia, off Bombay Harbour, 9th March 1825.

The Charlotte with part of H. M. 20th Regiment from Cananore anchored in the harbour on Sunday evening.—The other vessels with the remainder of the Regiment, are supposed to be near at hand. We understand the troops proceed to Panwell without landing, and eventually to Poonah.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. C. F. Scott, 3d Lt. Cavy.
Lieutenant H. W. Trevelyan, R. A. of Artillery.
Lieutenant F. D. Watkins, Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant T. Beck, 21st Regiment.
Lieut. and Quarter Master Candy, 20th Regt.
Captain W. K. Lester, Artillery
Capt. Comd W. P. Blake, Russell Brigade Nizam's Service.
Major F. Roome, 20th Regiment.
Assist. Surg. E. Finnerty, M. D. Madras H. B.
Capt. Commt. J. Sutherland, Nizam's Cav.
Assist. Surgeon G. J. Griffith, B. E. Regt.
Cadet D. Manoe, Infy.
Colonel M. Kennedy, C. B. Command S. C.
Lieut. Col. Corsellis, C. B.
Lieut. and Adjt. F. Candy, 64th Regt. Bengal, N. I.
Lieut. Cotgrave, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Captain Iredell, 15th Regiment.
Ensign Chesshyre, 15th Regiment.
Ensign Jackson, 15th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Johnston, 23d Regiment.
Lieutenant E. Stanton, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. Woodburn, 23d Regiment.
Captain Spratt, 4th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. B. Johnston, Store Department, Nizam's Service.
Dr. Kane, Sattara Residency.
Lieut. and Adj. G. W. Blackley, Inv. Batt.
Assist. Surgeon, J. Magee, Staff.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---March 12th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy from Surat.---13th, Ship Regalia, (Free Trader) A. Henning, Commander, from England, Portsmouth 22d Aug. Madeira 9th Sept. Cape of Good Hope 10th December.---13th, Ship Charlotte, T. Hector, Commander from Cannanore, 3d March, passed the Byramgore off Vingorla on the 9th Inst.---13th, Brig Jamesina, A. Grant, Commander from China.---14th, Ship England, (Free Trader), John Reay, Commander, from London 11th Oct. 1824.---14th, Brig Bridget, James Leslie, Commander, from Calcutta 14th January, touched at Goa March 3d to land Leutenant J. H. Winbolt.

Passengers per Regalia.---Mrs. Griffiths, Dr. G. J. Griffiths, Lieutenant Col. Corsellis, C. B. Captain Sutherland, W. H. Wathen, Esq. J. H. Little, Esq. F. St. Geo. Farquharson, Esq. Don Pedro de Alcantara, Bishop &c. from Tellicherry.

Passengers per Charlotte.---Major Jackson, Captain Stanly, Lieutenant Patience, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant McCallaster, Lieutenant Burk, Lieutenant Knox, Dr. Fenerty.

Passengers per Jamesina.—W. Jardine, Esq. Lieutenant Colgrave.

Passengers per England.---Mrs. Reay, Mr. Scott, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Bilton, and Child.

Passengers per Brig Bridget.—Mrs. Candy, Lieutenant F. Candy, Miss Gilder.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Florentia, for London.
Ann, for China.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Milford, for ditto.
Shahool Hamed, for Bengal.
Bark Shaw Byramgore, Penang and Eastern Islands.

Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 18. Spanish ship Solidad, J. Molina, from Manilla 22d December, Singapore, and Penang 29th January.—Do. Malabar Brig Fattal Mobarruck, Nacoda, from Coringa 13th January.—Feb. 20. Ship Sulimany, Robert S. Carter, from Bombay 25th December, and Cannanore and Calicut 12th, January,

PASSENGERS.

Per Solidad :—Rev. Frey Antonio Texeira, Religiozo Augustine; and Rev. J. Jacob, Armenian.

Per Sulimany for Bombay :---Lieutenant Nagle, H. M. 47th Regt; Assistant Surgeon Morgan, Bengal Establishment; Mr. D. Roebuck; and one Private of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.

DEPARTURES.---Feb. 16th Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite for London, via Madras.—Do. Brig Caroline, B. G. Bidwell, for Cheduba.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 21st. French Ship L'Anna, Captain E. Lanes from Calcutta 2d Feb.---25th, Brig Holly Luchmy, Captain W. Rodgers, from Manilla 10th, and Singagore 24th Jan. ---28th Ship Flora, Captain G. F. Gottlieb, from China 22d January, Singapore 3d, and Penang 11th Feb.

DEPARTURES.---February 24th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Thomas Coe, for Trincomalie and Bombay.---26th Bark George, Captain J. Poulson, for Malabar Coast.---Do. Brig Hope, Syrang Comelapah, for Vizagapatam.---27th Brig Bucephalus, Captain Crisp, for Rangoon.

Passengers Per Bark George.---Mrs. Poulson, Mrs. Conductor Talbot, and Snb-Conductor Clement

Passengers Per Brig Hope.---Mrs. Mountford, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Marcott, Miss Hazlewood, Major Marcott, and Captain Hasker.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Poona, on the morning of the 21st February 1825, Mrs. E. Aikin of a son.

At Ellichpoor, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Adam, of the 44th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Culcutta, on the 14th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, John Dumbleton, Esq. to Miss. A. Billon, both of Howrah. At Calcutta, on the 14th February, Mr. James Powell Parker, to Mrs. Anne Blancy. At Calcutta, on the 14th February, Mr. John De Montey, to Mrs. Mary D'Cruz. At Calcutta, on the 14th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Gorge Allen, to Mrs. Mary Loons. At Chandernagore, on the 15th February, the Chevalier Marian, to the amiable and accomplished Madamoiselle Pellessier, Daughter of His Excellency the Governor of that place. At Caulcutta, on the 19th February by the Reverend Dr. Parish, Lieutenant Rocke, of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Eliza Mary youngest Daughter of the late Major James Scott, of this Establishment.

BIRTS.—At Allipore, on the 16th February, the Lady of James Shaw, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 17th February, the Lady of Mr. W. Warden, in Command of the Honorable Company's Brig Flora, of a son. At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 19th February, the Wife of Mr. T. Flashman, Organ Builder, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 20th February, the Lady of R. Fleming, Esq. Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 16th February, Mrs. E. Contestabili, the Wife of Mr. J. Contestabili, of the Persh an Secretary's Office.—At Serampore, on the 16th February William Beldwin, Esq. Senior, formerly of Hyrampore, Indigo Planter, aged 55 years.—In Fort William, on the 19th February, Sophia, the infant Daughter of Captain Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, aged 8 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.---At Bangalore, on the 19th Feb. by the Revd. W. Malkin, B. A. Mr. Whitlock, of the 36th Regiment N. I. to Harriet, third Daughter of the late Sir Samuel Toller.

BIRTHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 19th February, the Lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq. of a Son and Heir.—At Madras, on the 22d Febuary the Lady of Lieutenant T. P. Hay, of the 22d Regiment of a Daughter.—At Madras, on the 28th of February, the Lady of D. Hill Esq. of a Daughter.—At Pallaveram, on the morning of the 28th February, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Wordward, 32d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Madras, on the 30th January, Mr. Andrew Pepper.--At Mangalore, on the 7th February, Lieutenant H. Ewing, Adjutant of the 50th Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	As.	*February* 21, 1825. RATE OF PREMIUM.	SELL. Rs.	As.
33	4	Remittable Loan.....	32	8
8	8	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. D.	7	8
4	8	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	4	0
3	0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued do.	2	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Govt. and Salary Bills, discounted at..3 Per Cent.
Approved Private Bills and Notes, do..4 8 Ditto
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 3 months certain.....} 4 0 Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA,	SELL.
1 10½	On London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
	Bombay 30 days per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92 0 *a* 93 0
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Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p ct 2 per cent premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5550 to 5600 per cent.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 21ST. FEB.

OFFICIAL.

Copies of the following Despatches regarding operations in Assam, are herewith published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department,
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Copies of letters received from Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDS.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor General.

Pol. Agent's Office, North Eastern Frontier, Kulleabur, 4th February, 1825.

To CAPTAIN SHULDHAM,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,
EASTERN DIVISION.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of Brigadier General SHULDHAM, Commanding Eastern Division, that at half an hour after ten o'clock this morning, many hundreds of the enemy attacked my advanced position at Namdong Nulla, over which there is a fine pucka bridge, and where Captain MACLEOD commanded with the Rungpore Light Infantry. The bridge is distant from my present Camp about ¾ of a mile on the high road to Rungpore. On hearing the firing, I ordered the Troops under Arms, and moved on to the support of Captain MACLEOD with two Companies of the 57th Regiment and the Dianagepore Local Battalion, leaving the remainder of the former Corps under Captain MARTIN, to defend the Camp, as the Hurcarrahs acquainted me that the enemy meant to attack in three Divisions. On my reaching the cene of action, I found that gallant Officer Captain MACLEOD and his little band defending the position in a steady Soldier-like manner. As I perceived the Enemy were collecting and spreading to the right and left in a very heavy jungle, in which it was impossible our Troops could act with effect, and that those in our immediate front were keeping up a very sharp fire of Jinjals and Musquets, I ordered the party on the bridge to retire to the front Division and lay down and cease firing. The enemy thought this was the prelude to a retreat, and set up a shout and came forward; but our fire from the advanced Division soon made them retire; after this the enemy were apparently gaining confidence, and began to show themselves boldly,—I therefore gave them half an hour to collect, and to induce them to suppose we did not meditate an attack. At the expiration of that time, I directed Captain MACLEOD to charge their position with the Rungpore Light Infantry, followed by the Volunteer Cavalry in number 28, under Lieutenant BROOKE, Sub-Assistant Commissary General; this was performed with the utmost gallantry, and the Enemy fled after giving their fire, but were overtaken, and Captain MACLEOD reports that full sixty were killed in the charge, amongst whom were three Phokuns, mounted on horse-back, their horses were taken, as also 41 Musquets, and 36 Spears, and four prisoners. The number killed in the Charge is, independent of those that were killed in the first attack who were all immediately carried of as they fell, and it is supposed they must have lost near 100 killed, as the attack lasted one hour and twenty minutes. On our side, I regret to say, Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy, Rungpore Light Infantry, was wounded in the he[illegible] (slightly.) The other casualties are one Sepoy of the same Corps, and one Horse attached to the Cavalry wounded. The conduct of the Rungpore Light Infantry, and the Volunteer Cavalry, which belong to the same Corps, merit my warmest approbation. To Captain MACLEOD, Commanding Rungpore Light Infantry, and Lieutenant BROOKE, who Commanded the Volunteer Cavalry, and whose conduct is reported by Captain MACLEOD, to have been most conspicuous, my best thanks are especially due; as also to Lieutenant FLEMING, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, who joined the

gpore Light Infantry in the charge; and to t. and Adjutant KENNEDY, and Mr. Surgeon MSON of that Corps, for the zealous assist- afforded by them during the Action.

trust the Guns, spare Ammunition, and sup- s will arrive in Camp in the course of the ght or to-morrow morning, which will enable e to move forward to the attack of Rungpore the day following.

I omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday's ate that 46 prisoners have been taken subsequent o my former letter of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS, *Lieut. Col. Commanding in Assam.*

Camp Gowree Sagur, 27th Jan. 1825.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Copies of despatches received from Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDS.

2.—By a private letter from the same Officer, of date the 2d Instant, I learn that the Fort of Rungpore was delivered up to our troops on the 1st, and that Sham Phooken and the Rajahs Chunder Kaunt and Jysing had been in Camp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. SCOTT.

Agent to the Governor General.

Pol. Agent's Office, N. E. Frontier Kulleabur, 7th February, 1825.

To Captain SHULDHAM,

Deputy Assist. Adjt. General, EASTERN DIVISION.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 27th instant, I have to acquaint you for the information of Brigadier General SHULDHAM, Commanding Eastern Division, that I was joined by Lieutenants BEDINGFELD and BURLTON, with two Howitzers and two 12-pr. Carronades on the same evening, and having arranged every thing for our advance towards Rungpore, I marched at day-break on the 29th in the following order:

1st,—The Detachment 64th Regt. (Light Company leading) the advance Guard from which a Havildar's party was sent 100 paces on in front.

2d.—The Volunteer Cavalry.

3d.—The Brigade of Howitzers, drawn by Elephants.

4th.—The 57th Regiment right in Front.

5th.—The two 12-pounder Carronades on Elephants, with ammunition attached.

6th.—The Dinagepore Local Battalion.

7th.—The Rungpore Light Infantry.

8th.—The Spare Ammunition.

I was aware that the Enemy had a Stockade across the Road, near Rungpore, as Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, had gone out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 26th, and got to it without being perceived. He reported that it was defended by 200 Men and some Guns, and that he was fired upon from a fortified Tank, a little in advance on the right, and which appeared to command the before-mentioned Stockade, and that a Gun was also fired from the left, which he considered must have been from the Fort of Rungpore, as he observed the Tops of Pucka buildings and Mosques in that direction, distant about ¾ of a mile; and he also stated that the whole Country he traversed was a deep Jungle.

Before advancing I gave directions to Captain WALDRON, Commanding the advance Guard, to storm the Stockade across the road if he thought he had a chance of carrying it, but if not to turn into the Jungles, right and left, and act as a covering party, which latter plan he adopted as the fire of the Enemy was extremely heavy. It may be here proper to remark, that the Stockade had been greatly strengthened and re-inforced since Lieutenant NEUFVILLE was there, and that the first discharge from the Enemy, who were entrenched, brought down more than half of the leading Division, which caused a momentary check.—At this time the Guns and Column were about 200 paces in the rear. On the first shot being fired, I gave directions for the Elephants to be cast off from the Howitzers and prepare for action; whilst this was performed, I advanced near to the Stockade to examine it, and immediately returned to the head of the Column, and ordered a couple of Shells and a round or two of Grapes to be thrown in, and for Captain MACLEOD to prepare to assult with the right wing of the 57th Regiment, which was accordingly done in the most gallant style, assisted by the detachment 46th Regiment, who rushed forward to support him, and I had the pleasure to see the Enemy fly at the moment our Troops began to scale and break down the Stockade. At this period I was unfortunately wounded, but gave orders for the Guns and Column to advance, and sent for Major WATERS and gave him directions to carry the Stockaded Tank on the right, or any other outworks the Enemy might have, and I would be up so soon as my wound had been dressed. Herewith. I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of that Officers letter stating what occurred from the time he assumed the command until I joined, which I was able to do in a Dooly in about 20 minutes.—Capt. MACLEOD, with the Rungpore Light Infantry, took possession of a Mosque on the left, about 400 yards from the Fort, and another party was detached to occupy another Mosque on the Right side, by which means the South side of the Fort was invested and the Enemy driven in at all points.---As the Fort appeared an extensive place, and full of Guns and men, who shewed themselves on the walls and gateways, I deemed it advisable to order the Camp to be pitched, and to have the place reconnoitred, which was done the same evening, and it was considered necessary by the Artillery Officer, that two more Guns should be ordered from the fleet, and that people should be immediately sent out to cut and collect materials for a Battery, which was complied with.---In the course of the day we fired a few rounds of shells, carcasses, and round shots at the Fort, to give them a specimen of the means we had of annoying them, which they returned by constant discharges of cannon.

I am sorry to say that our loss, in wounded, is very heavy, but from the nature of the service, and the troops being for a time unavoidably exposed to a cross fire of twenty pieces of Ordnace, all of which were captured, and a large body of Men, armed with Musquets, it is providential that we suffered so little. I have particularly to lament the severe wound that enterprizing Officer Lieutenant BROOKE, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, received at my side, at my first advance to the Stockade, but I trust that as the Surgeon's report of his case is favorable, he will soon be restored to health and the service.---I have not been able to ascertain the loss the Enemy sustained in this affair, but it cannot, I have every reason to believe, be less than one hundred men killed and wounded.---To the whole of the Troops employed on this occasion my best thanks are due for the zeal they evinced; but I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the Division, the gallantry and steady conduct of the following Officers who had the good fortune to be more immediately engaged; viz. Major WATERS, my second in Command, for the judicious arrangements he adopted, after I had been disabled; to Captain WALDRON, Commanding a Detachment 46th Regiment; Captain MARTIN, Commanding 57th Regiment, the Right Wing of which carried the Stockade by assault; Lieutenant BEDINGFELD, Commanding the Artillery, as well to Lieutenant BURLTON, attached to the same; to Captain MACLEOD, Commanding Rungpore Light Infantry, for taking possession of a Commanding position before the Enemy were aware of its importance; and to Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, for his Gallant conduct in leading the advance, and for the correct intelligence he gave me, by which means I was enabled to form the plan of operations with such success, and I trust that our attack on the fort will be equally fortunate, the result of which I hope to have the pleasure of reporting in a day or two.

I cannot close this despatch without recording my approbation and thanks to Captain BAYLDON, Major of Brigade; Lieutenant NEUFVILLE, Deputy Assistant quarter Master General; Lieutenant BROOKE, Sub-Assistant Commissary General; and Lieutenant FLEMING, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, the Staff attached to this Force, for the prompt and great assistance I have at all times received from them in the execution of their respective duties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS, *Lieut. Col. Commanding in Assam.*

Camp before Rungpore, Assam, Jan. 29, 1825.

To CAPTAIN BAYLDON,

Major of Brigade, Assam.

SIR,

I have the honour to apprize you, for the information of Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDS, Commanding in Assam, that agreeably to his instructions I repaired to the head of the Column on his being wounded, and on assuming the temporary Command, I perceived Captain MARTIN in possession of the Stockade and Posts on the right flank, and the Burmahs in full and precipitate retreat towards the Fort, from which a strong fire was opened. I immediately ordered the Artillery to the front, which soon silenced the Enemy's fire. Precautionary measures were then taken for the security of the Posts vacated by the enemy, and a verbal report of circumstances made to Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDS.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. F. WATERS, *Major.*

Camp before Rungpore, Assam, Jan. 29, 1825.

General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Force under Command of Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDS, in Action with the Enemy near Rungpore, on the 29th January, 1825.

Head Quarters, near Rungpore, Jan. 29, 1825.

General Staff.

Wounded.—One Lieutenant-Colonel, and One Lieutenant.

46th Regiment.

Wounded.—One Havildar, Four Rank and File, severely.—One Jemidar, Two Havildars, Twenty-one Rank and File, slightly.

57th Regiment.

Wounded.—Eleven Rank and File, severely —One Subadar, One Havildar, and seven rank and File, slightly.

Rungpore Light Infantry.

Killed.—Two Rank and File.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. RICHARDS, (slightly,) Commanding the Force, Lieutenant J. BROOKE, (severely, not dangerously,) Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

(Signed) R. BAYLDON, M. B.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at the Stockade and Fortified Tank, near Rungpore, on the 29th January 1825, *by the Force under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDS.*

Brass Guns, One 2 Pounder.

Iron Guns, Three 2-Pounders, and 19 Swivels.

Iron Balls of sizes, 250.

(Signed) R. G. BEDINGFELD, *Lieut. Commanding Artillery Detachment.*

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, *Sec. to Govt.*

Sylhet, Feb. 12.—"I am happy to say, that matters to the Eastward are gradually assuming a more favorable aspect. The Pioneers have done wonders. Lieutenant FISHER extended his route beyond Acquaie, to within 25 miles of Munnipore, and reports the country as improving daily, after you pass the forest which, by this time, I imagine the Pioneers have got through. Eight hundred Munnipoorees, with about 3000 tools of different descriptions, have been sent to assist in clearing the Jungle, and preparing the Road."

Arracan.—Brigadier General MORRISON's Division was still detained in Camp at Mungdoo on the 11th instant owing to the great difficulties and delay experienced in getting the cattle across the Naaf, but he was to move upon Arracan on the following day.—The first march would take the Army to Allysurigeea, a fine open plain on the sea shore, distant about 15 miles from Mungdoo, over a good road.

Brigadier RICHARDS had been detached with the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and part of the Mug Levy to take Lowadhung, which place he reached on the evening of the 6th instant, and found it evacuated. He returned to Camp on the 9th instant. The whole of the country to the Northward and Westward of the Mayone River has now been abandoned by the enemy without awaiting the most trifling encounter, and general order and tranquillity prevail. On the advance of the Force it was intended to leave Major ROOPE, 62d Native Infantry, in charge of Mungdoo, with a sufficient detachment to ensure the protection of the native Arracanese in that quarter. The chief obstacles to be met with between the Naaf and the Ooretung or Arracan River are stated to be the deep and wide Nullahs, which must necessarily delay considerably the progress of the Division. Up to the 7th instant, the latest weekly return of the sick present only included 7 Europeans and 20 Natives of the whole force.

The road to Lowadhung is described as being precipitous and difficult in the extreme, and many of the Passes, such as a very few men might defend against the advance of numbers. One elephant was killed by falling over a precipice, but no other accident occurred. The Stockade contains many newly constructed houses, but is not described as being particularly extensive or strong. Hardly a vestige of cultivation presents itself in the vicinity.

A stone was brought away from Lowadhung, bearing the following inscription:

"In the year 1185, in the month of Tabong (Phalgoon.)

"In the name of *God*, the *General* of the "*advancing Army, Mengee Maha Siha Sura*, "denominated this *Fort* the *Impregnable*. This stone, it is concluded, must have been erected by ATTAWOON MUNGJA, (the BUNDOOLA's Lieutenant in Arracan) as his titles alone appear in the inscription, about the middle of March, last year, or a little earlier, when several indications appeared of the intention of the Burmese to invade our territories, and at which period it is now known that they had nearly matured their preparations for the advance upon Ramoo, and eventually Chittagong, in prosecution of their extravagant claims to the Eastern Districts of Bengal.

BENGAL KURKARU, FEB. 21st.

ADDRESS.

To the Honorable Sir FRANCIS WOKRMAN MACNAGHTEN, Knight, Senior Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

MY LORD,—The Native Community of Calcutta, who have long known, and highly appreciated the worth of your Lordship's Character as a Judge, are desirous of expressing to you, in the most public manner, the feelings, with which they are actuated, on hearing of your approaching departure to Europe.

The high and important situation, which you have occupied for so long a period, and with so much honour and lustre to your name,—so much benefit and blessing to British and Native interests—has necessarily brought you into closer contact with our community, than falls to the lot of any other servant of the Crown of England in this country. And we flatter ourselves, that while you have enjoyed the most ample opportunities of appreciating our general character, you have also learnt, that we are far from insensible to the invaluable gifts, which the Laws of England never fail to confer on those, who are happily subject to them, when those Laws are administered in the able, impartial, upright and independent manner, in which we have uniformly seen them dispensed by your hand.

During part of the long period, in which you have graced and dignified the Bench, we have seen you labouring alone and unassisted in your Judicial Functions, and meeting the claims which we amongst many others had upon your services, with a diligence, readiness, and a disregard to personal ease and convenience, which we could at no time sufficiently admire, but of which we shall for ever retain a grateful remembrance, when seas shall have separated us for ever from your Lordship.

The pains which you have uniformly bestowed on making yourself acquainted with our Laws and Institutions, have long been known to us all, and the result, honourable to yourself, is now before the world; while the integrity, wisdom, and firmness which you have no less uniformly displayed, in dispensing those Laws as in duty bound, in the spirit of British Jurisprudence, have eminently thought us to estimate aright the distinguished privileges we enjoy, of living under the Crown of England. You will carry with you, in the approbation of your own conscience, the highest reward which the Public servant can attain. We assure you with the utmost sincerity and truth, that if our testimony to the success of your exertions in promoting the public weal in India can add to the value of this reward, we give it with the utmost cordiality and delight.

We shall never cease to regret your departure from a Bench which you have so long honoured and distinguished; but it belongs to us, at this moment of ineviatble separation—and we perform the duty with pride and satisfaction—to convey to you the unanimous and heartfelt wishes of our Community, that in your Native country, in the bosom of your family, in the midst of your Friends, you may enjoy all manner of health and happiness, in the possession of all that Peace, Honor, and Respect, to which your Public Services in India so eminently entitle you.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respects,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, and Ever faithful Servants.

(Signed by upwards of one hundred and fifty of the principal Native Gentlemen of Calcutta.)

Having received the Address, His Lordship was pleased to return the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,—In my situation, I must, as you say, have had the most ample opportunities of appreciating your general charac and from my knowledge I can pronoun to be honorable to yourselves. It is such give weight to your opinions, and such a make me receive your approbation of my c duct with pleasure and with pride.

There are many among you whose talents a attainments might render them conspicuous any country. There are many with whom could have wished to pass much of my time and if I have refrained from such intercours since I held my present office, it was not because I ceased to remember the satisfaction which I experienced in the society of Hindoo Gentlemen when I was here in another situation.

I have been contented to forego a personal indulgence upon public principle, and the lo has been mine—but I am now warranted in believing that I pursued the right course, and that my self denial has been approved of by you.

It is only as a Judge of the Supreme Court that I am known to you—and if any one of you could say that I had laid him under an obligation to me in my Judicial capacity, I should deem my self unworthy of being addressed, as I now have been, by you all.

To me you do not owe—from me you cannot expect—any favor. The honor you now do me has been unsolicited upon my part, and spontaneous upon yours. It is disinterested, and it must be sincere—but I fear you have been partial, when you intended to be just.

The kind wishes which you offer for my welfare, I accept without ceremony, because I can repay them without diminution.

I wish you individually, a long continuance of health and happiness—and I pray, that for ages to come, your posterity may be protected and secured in the enjoyment of those Rights, which have been declared by the Legislature of Great Britain to belong to your community.

BENGAL HURKARU, FEBRUARY 22D.

There cannot be many of our Military readers who are yet aware that the new "Dundas" has arrived from England, and that consequently the present work which bears that title will very probably ere long be superseded in orders and the new system of Field movements established in the Company's Army, as it already is by the Duke of York in the King's. The new arrangement has been conducted by Major General Sir H. Torrens, and by the following General Orders prefixed to it, our readers will perceive that the present "Dundas" is not likely to be much longer their "guide philosopher, and friend," and that however loath they may be to discard so old an acquaintance, they will nevertheless soon have to provide themselves with the new one.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 10th March, 1824.

The King having been pleased to decide that one unifrom system of Field Exercise and Movement shall be established throughout His Army, the Commander-in-Chief has received His Majesty's Commands to direct, that the Rules and Regulations, approved by His Majesty for this improtant purpose, and now detailed and published herewith, shall be strictly adhered to, without any deviation whatever; and such Orders, hitherto given,

as may be found to interfere with, or to counteract their effect and operation, are hereby annulled.

All General Officers, Colonels, and Commanding Officers of Corps, are therefore held strictly responsible for the due and accurate performance of every part of these Regulations; and in order that no deviation may creep into practice, so as to disturb the exact uniformity, which must be attained and preserved in all Movements, it is His Majesty's further Pleasure, that no Formations shall be executed, except such as are here prescribed, without due and competent Authority; and General Officers on the Staff will report at the periodical Inspections, whether these His Majesty's Commands are strictly complied with.

The Commander-in-Chief has received His Majesty's further Commands to direct, that every Offier shall provide himself with a Copy of these Regulations, and Commanding Officers of Corps are to take care that this Order be duly observed.

By Command of His Royal Highness
The Commander in-Chief,
H. TORRENS,
Adjutant-General to the Forces.

INTRODUCTION.

THIRTY-THREE years have elapsed, since the late General Sir David Dundas conferred upon the country the essential benefit of introducing a System of Tactics, calculated to combine and unite the Field Movements of the Forces; and the fundamental principles laid down by that distinguished veteran, must ever form the basis of subsequent systems, and ensure to his memory the lasting gratitude of the British Army. Improvements, however, have been suggested, by practical experience during the late eventful war; which, although important and essential in the abstract, were partially adopted, without adherence to any general or fixed principle of formation: The result was a practice at once desultory, and disunited; and the advantages to be derived from these improvements, were liable to become nugatory by the revival of that discordant variety of system, with its consequent evils, which had called forth the labours of Sir David Dundas; and to the remedy of which the science and accuracy of that eminent Officer had been so successfully applied. Under these circumstances it was deemed necessary by the Commander-in Chief to take advantage of a period of peace for re-establishing uniformity, by prescribing to the Army a regulated system; which, while it rests on the leading principles introduced by Sir David Dundas, shall combine the additional formations, with the increased celerity in the mode of executing all movements, which have been partially practised for the last few years, at the uncertain discretion of Commanding Officers: And for the attainment of this desirable object, the attention of His Royal Highness has been given, to what appeared to Him, best calculated to unite simplicity with utility, and precision with celerity.

The execution of this task having, at the same time been intrusted to me, as belonging to the situation in which the King has been pleased to place me, I have proceeded in my humble endeavours to fulfil the important duty so assigned to me, under the gracious protection of His Majesty, and the auspices and instruction of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief: Thus encouraged and supported in the prosecution of my labours, the following Revision of the General Regulations for Field Excercise and Movement has been prepared; and having been confirmed by practice—submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the King—and finally approved by His Majesty—is now promulgated for the use and guidance of the Army.

H. TORRENS.

We said that the new book had arrived, and so it has, but only one or two copies of it, and accordingly the Proprietor of this Press, from which are already issued so many Military works, has determined to republish it forthwith, principally with a view to accommodate the army; and that this is no *puff*, the low price which in the advertisement will be found fixed upon the book, will very abundantly prove. By the first of May at the very latest it will be published, and we are informed that the copper-plates in particular will be fully equal to the originals, nor have we ourselves a single doubt upon the subject. The Book itself is greatly superior to the old one, being more full in its details, especially in regard to light infantry and Brigade movements, and as the Native Army is never allowed to remain a day longer behind that of His Majesty in points of discipline, than circumstances admit of, the orders for its adoption may we think be expected to be published before the work itself, and it will therefore behove every officer to insure his being provided as soon as possible with the latter. The price is to be only *ten* rupees, and so low a one has been affixed with the concurrence in its moderateness of several officers of rank and experience at the Presidency, and in order that the Subalterns of the army may without inconvenience be able to provide themselves with copies at once. The Book even in England costs about seven shillings, but then it is evident that it could never have been published for the small sum which that price would cover, and consequently that government must have itself borne a great part of the expense—most likely the whole cost of the twelve Plates. While upon this subject, we may as well mention (the point being more likely to catch the reader's eye here, than in an advertisement) that it is the desire of Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. to become "Army Printers" the same as some at home are; And although it is a part of the concern with which we ourselves have no manner of connection, we confess it is an object which we are very desirous of seeing them attain. Already are all manner of military forms prepared by them, and the general order for the whole year beautifully published, on Europe foolscap, with indices, in monthly numbers, at the almost nominal expense of 5 Rs. per annum. These are much patronized by all the public Offices, and to every Officer would obviously be of the greatest use for the purpose of frequent reference. It is our opinion, indeed, that at some early period a complete new code must be compiled, and the mass of obsolete orders entirely expunged, for at present they cause only "confusion worse confounded" by being allowed to remain so long after their abrogation by later ordinances. Should such an arrangement be made, we should certainly endeavour to have the work periodically continued on the same plan, so that the rules for the army might be compressed into probably half the space which they at present occupy. In other situations we have so often ourselves found, and lamented, the want of a set of orders, more easy of reference than either "Henley" or "Carroll," that we can well imagine the wants of others who are similarly situated, and feel proportionably disposed to supply them if we can. Printed forms of all sorts of reports and returns, for every branch of the military service, are so much better in every respect than written ones, that we are surprised to find them so partially used, and can only attribute it to the ignorance of Staff Officers regarding the accuracy and facility with which they may be procured; because even if the particular form wanted be not ready, it may speedily be prepared from the pattern transmitted.

All these things, if generally patronized, will eventually be as lucrative to the Publishers as convenient to the army, but that profit is not the first object—the *primum mobile*—of the former, we think a reference to the various charges, will render it impossible for any one to deny.

EUROPE.

Extract of a lettter from the Agent of the Greek Committee, dated Napoli di Romania. Aug. 1, 1824;—

"I only returned to the seat of Government two days ago, after visiting in little more than the space of a week the ruins of Epidaurus, Egina, Salamis, and Athens. I reached Athens on the 24th, and had a long conference with General Goura, who had just returned from Marathon, where he had greatly distinguished himself on the 14th, at the head of 300 men against 3,000, whom he forced back upon Negropont, with the loss of 400 men and 3 or 4 standards. From Athens, the most interesting spot on earth, I returned to Ambilachi (the ancient Salamis), to confer with the members of the Philo-Muse Society, and thence proceeded to Hydra, where I saw the Primates, who received me in the most friendly manner, giving me letters to the Central Government, expressing their anxiety that all the propositions I had previously made to the executive and legislative bodies should be acceded to. The whole population of this truly interesting track were busily occupied in fitting out a large division of the fleet, which has sailed ere this, and is destined to join the division intended to act against Mahomed Ali; they were also employed in adding to the defences of the island, which are already of the most formidable description. From Hydra I passed on to Spezzia, in a vessel provided by the kindness of Lazzaro Conduriottis, in whose splendid house I slept two nights, and where I was treated *en Sybarite*. The Spezziots, who are a keen and intelligent people, were occupied in the same manner as their neighbours. On presenting myself to the President and Executive body here, I found them reading a despatch received that instant from General Scalza, dated six leagues from Salona, and giving an account of the repulse and discumfiture of Dervish Pacha, who attempted to

advance to that place for the purpose of opening a communication with Patrass. This victory is the most important and decisive of the campaign, as the Turks had fully calculated on the success of their plans. The first letters of the General stated the enemy's loss to be 600 in killed alone; other accounts reached the Government last night, by which it appears that 1,000 of the infidels fell: the main body of 7 or 8,000 retreated, leaving their baggage, standards, and cannon, in the hands of the Greeks. Owing to the judicious choice of the ground, the latter did not lose more than twelve men in killed and wounded. The whole attention of the Executive is now directed to preparing for defensive and offensive operations on a large scale. You have heard of Mahomed Ali's expedition; though considerable, it is no means sufficiently so to induce a belief of its being intended for the Morea. We all think the Egyptian tyrant intends to occupy Candia, whence he doubtless imagines there will be great facilities for carrying his ulterior designs into execution. The affairs of Ipsara, though disastrous in every point of view, has, however, completely roused Greece, and great things may be expected of her. The recent note of Russia would seem to call for the immediate interference of England. I was very negligent in not telling you ere this, that the conduct of the French and Austrian squadrons in the Levant has been most flagitious. They are, in fact, the active allies of the Turks, and doing their utmost to sacrifice the unhappy but heroic people of Greece. I have had a long conference with the Executive, and settled every thing about my departure. A vessel is ordered, and I hope to embark in three or four days. The new law in favour of public credit authorizes the Executive to send home some produce with me, but, seeing the importance of not losing any time, I have made a communication that I felt assured the creditors of Greece would be perfectly satisfied to wait a few months longer until the oil and currants of this year were collected, so that the articles proposed might be sent to England in November, or the following month. In other respects the papers and documents, of which I hope to be the bearers, will, I feel assured, give great and general satisfaction. The Greek youths, who seem most anxious to profit by the offers of the Quakers, are ready, and will be embarked immediately. The vessel I have chosen is a fast-sailing schooner of Hydra. It is high time to inform you that the first instalment of the loan reached this from Zante a week since: 90,000 dollars have already been paid over to the fleet, the rest is distributing among the army. The employment of the whole will, I am convinced, give the utmost satisfaction.

"The situation of the Ipsariots calls loudly for a subscription. Those families who have been saved from the Turkish knife have taken refuge in Napoli di Malvoisia: their condition is indescribably horrible.'

The Times, October 4.

THE SITUATION OF PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE COMPARED WITH THAT OF CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

"The law in England is made for the maintenance of the Protestant religion. In France, on the contrary, notwithstanding the small number of Protestants, the hostility of their principles to all authority, and the novelty of their existence, the law is equal for all. It is a principle in England that all religions which differ from the religion of the State ought to be destroyed. In France, far from being destroyed, they are protected, and even supported at the expense of the public Treasury. In England, Protestants, considered as the friends of the new system, are distinguished by the most eminent prerogatives; and the Catholics, who form a third part of the population, are an outcast people. They are children disinherited by their father, excluded from all marks of confidence, and from every pursuit which leads to honour and fortune. They bear all the burdens of the State, and share none of its advantages.

"In France, the twenty-nine-thirtieths of the population attached to the religion of the State do not enjoy the slightest exclusive privilege. Protestants are admissible to all public posts, and, in fact, hold them to an extent beyond the proportion of their number. They are electors, and eligible equally with Catholics, who frequently return them without inquiring into their religious faith. There are among them Peers, Deputies, Generals of Division, Prefects, Presidents of the Royal Courts, Councillors of State and of the First Tribunals, Mayors, &c. We have even seen, both under the old and the new regime, several Protestants in the French Ministry; whilst England would be alarmed, and think herself on the brink of ruin, if a single Catholic were to enter the King's Council, or occupy an important office.

"In the British Empire the Protestant clergy lives only upon the spoils of the ancient Church—they enjoy immense property, founded by Catholics and for Catholics, who little imagined that these benefices, the fruit of their pious donations, would one day pass into the hands of their enemies, and be employed against the donors. Besides, the Catholics who have outlived oppression, or who are still tolerated, are compelled to support their bishops and priests, and to build, at their own expense, humble chapels by the side of the temples which have been taken from them. They are forced too—besides paying the ecclesiastical tax, tithes, to a clergy foreign to their creed, which provides for none of their spiritual wants—to contribute to the building of Anglican churches, which they never enter, and which are not even frequented by Protestants. In France, on the contrary, the Catholic clergy, although reduced to a slender hire—a poor compensation of their confiscated property—have not taken a farthing from the Protestants. There are even given to the latter Catholic temples, and where there are none, they receive aid to construct new ones; none of their property has been confiscated; they enjoy in peace what they possessed, and their ministers receive a salary from the Government, although they cannot claim it by any title of indemnity; and this salary exceeds that of Catholic rectors, who are very differently occupied. We will not inquire whether this is right or wrong—we will not attempt to decide whether the toleration of a religion which is not that of the State, or even the protection of it in the event of its being troubled, ought, in strict propriety, to extend to favours and direct support; we will merely report facts, establish a point of comparison, and show the respective positions of the Protestants in France and the Catholics in England. Notwithstanding all this, and the liberty of the former, France still passes for fanatical, intolerant, and persecuting; and under this view the English and German papers are filled with invectives against her, whilst, notwithstanding the state of oppression of seven millions of Catholics, England passes in the eyes of the multitude for the classical country of toleration, and the generous protector of civil and religious liberty."

The Times, October 8, 1824.

The INQUIRER *v.* THE BIGOT.—Although the advanced civilization of the age rejects the palpably absurd application of torture and death, it is not to be concealed, that amongst a numerous class there is an analogous though less barbarous persecution of all who depart from received doctrine,—the persecution of private antipathy and public odium. They are looked upon as a species of criminals, and their deviations from established opinions, or, if any one perfers the phrase, their speculative errors, are regarded by many with as much horror as flagrant violations of morality. In the ordinary ranks of men, where exploded prejudices often linger for ages, this is scarcely to be wondered at; but it is painful, and on a first view unaccountable, to witness the prevalence of the same spirit in the republic of letters; to see mistakes in specultations pursued with all the warmth of moral indignation and reproach. He who believes an opinion on the authority of others, who has taken no pains to investigate its claims to credibility, nor weighed the objection to the evidence on which it rests, is lauded for his acquiescence, while obloquy from every side is too often heaped on the man who has minutely searched into the subject and been led to an opposite conclusion. There are few things more disgusting to an enlightened mind than to see a number of men, a mob, whether learned or illiterate, who have never scrutinized the foundation of their opinion, assailing with contumely an individual, who, after the labour of research and reflection, has adopted different sentiments from theirs, and pluming themselves on the notion of superior virtue because their understandings have been tenacious of prejudice.—*Essays on the formation and publication of Opinions.*

How applicable to the illustrious Bentham is the remark of D'Israeli, that "a man of genius sometimes receives from foreigners, who are placed out of the prejudices of his compatriots, the tributes of posterity!"

A methodist preacher was once seized with a fancy for converting the Jews, and invited them to attend his chapel to hear him preach. Several attended the call. In the course of his sermon to them, he took occasion to describe our Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, of which he gave rather a new version. "He entered the city," said he, "mounted on a magnificent charger, covered with purple housings, and decked with trappings of gold and silver." One of his flock, who knew the facts of the case, could not stand this; "Why, brother," cried he, "it was upon an ass that he rode." "And

(Continued in the Supplement.)

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

Papirius the younger, having been to the senate by his father's order, during a discussion of that important nature which required profound secrecy: the ardent curiosity of his Mother (*however singular it may appear in a lady*) assail'd him with numberless interrogatories, concerning the subject in deliberation. Nor were her importunities to be silenced; but the more a necessity for concealment was urged, the more pressing became her inquiries. Finding at length, that no hope remain'd, but in offering a substitute for the truth; and having obtained a solemn promise not to divulge; he told her that the senators were debating, whether, the men should be allow'd two wives, or the women two husbands. The good lady animated by such information beyond discretion; either forgot her promise, or consider'd it not binding when the interests of the sex were so deeply concerned: ran without loss of time to communicate her fears, (or it might be her hopes) to all the other Roman dames; and the next morning appear'd before the senate, at the head of this formidable legeon, exclaiming aloud, that no decision should be made without their concurrence; and that it was the opinion of one and all, that, each lady ought to be allowed *two* protectors.

CONTRAST.

In the early ages of christianity, plurality of wives continued for a long time as a mark of distinction; nor does it appear that consanguinity operated in bar to such unions: for Clotaire King of France having married Ingonde, she entreated him to confer the same honour upon her sister Aregonde; and the humble terms of her singular petition are still on Record, as follows. "Le roi, mon seigneur, a fait ce qui lui a plu de sa servente, et il l'a honorée de sa couche; je supplie maintenant mon seigneur et mon roi de vouloir bien entendre ce que sa très humble servante a lui proposer. S'il daigne mettre le comble aux faveurs dont il l'honore, je le conjure de vouloir bien donner à mé soeur Aregonde, sa servante, un mari dont le rang et le mérite repondent á l'état et au rang oú il m' a elevée, afin de m'attacher par une pareille alliance de plus près encore, s'il se peut, à la personne de mon roi." *—His condescending majesty was graciously pleased to comply.

The Hermit in Edinburgh. 3 vols. 12mo. London 1824. Sherwood, Jones, & Co.

Though not at all equal to some of his predecessors, yet the Hermit now before us has produced some light and pleasant sketches. This is not, however, a work for criticism; so, without farther preamble, we shall quote one of the papers as a favourable specimen of the whole. It is entitled "A Character," and is no doubt an original, as, in fact, we recognise many portraits from the life in these volumes —several, about whom "we could an if we would" give the author more information than he has made use of.

"I very often wondered what made my old friend M'Millan always wear a smile on his countenance, and preserve the rosy tint of health in the decline of life, when I recollect that he was thin and much paler in youth; and when I consider that his family has been brought to nothing in three generations, and that his means are very circumscribed. What appeared to me still more surprising was, that he had not that happy even temper, when a boy at the high school, and that the disappointments of after-life were not calculated to mend his disposition: nevertheless at the present day, he has always something good humoured to say to you, and a jest at his tongue's end, a thing not common with my sedate countrymen. 'Were you ever married, Mac?' said a certain Lord to him one day. 'Faith, no;' replied the former. 'That accounts,' continued his Lordship, 'for your unruffled and unalterable temper.' '*You may* say that, my Lord,' quoth honest M'Millan. This reply opened my eyes, in a certain degree; yet, as happiness is the great (generally unattainable) pursuit of man, I deemed it worth my while to make farther inquiry; for, up to the present exception to the general rule, I ever found men with whom I was in the habit of mixing, discontent with their situation, envious of that of a neighbour, or employed in seeking after something which *was* to fill up the measure of their wishes; but which was found on nearer approach, like a glow-worm light, a work as interminable as the web of Penelope; a desire as far from being satisfied as the thirst of Tantalus; for ambition engenders ambition; pleasure only leads to a further craving of false appetite; wants increase with the possession of worldly goods; and although the poet is right in stating, that

'Man wants but little here *on earth*;*

and that the period of his want is but short; yet, so blind is he, that he perceives not this obvious truth.

"On questioning my friend on the cause of this happy change in his temper and appearance, he gave me the following account in a very broad Scotch dialect, which I shall omit, in favor of my English readers, and give them in plain simple language:—'When I entered life, said the contended man, 'I was mortified enough to find a baronetcy dropped by our family, on account of not having fortune enough to support it; and it was not very pleasing to me to see the estates of my ancestor sold and parcelled out to a grocer, a lawyer, and a broker. I should have liked very well to have been a private gentleman doing nothing, or to have put on a red coat, for which I had vast ambition; but I was too poor for the former, and my family had no military interest to put me forward in the latter. It grieved me to see my cousin Adam in the gold laced trappings of his regiment, to behold the grocer keeping a pack of hounds on our estates, and to find that my half brother was making a rapid fortune in the law; and I was cut to the quick, after leaving school, to witness one school-fellow going into the navy, another into the army, a third fitted expensively out for India, a fourth obtaining an easy and lucrative place under government, and so on. Trade offered a road to independence, but my family's pride forbade me to enter into it, and my capital was too small for any thing else. At last, I took to studying the classics deeply, and became a regular domine, a teacher, a tutor, a translator to anybody. In this my occupation, I met with many humiliations; I was pestered by the tempers of my pupils, oppressed by the arrogance of my employers, often out of place, and once made to sit down at a lord's second table whom I had often helped at school, and with whom I had been most familiar. These were bitter pills to swallow, but they were wholesome for the constitution of the mind. Walking one day, in Prince's Street, I met an old school-fellow, who had been married twelve months to a rich heiress; he had not a shilling which he could call his own at his out-set in life, so that he was still poorer than myself, but his handsome person was his fortune, and through it he married a woman of title, and drove his coach and four. 'Ah! Jemmy,' said he to me, come, and dine with me to-day, lad. It will be a treat to me to have an old friend at my table, to raise my spirits.' Why, thought I, who ought to be in spirits, if it is not you? I very soon, however, found the reverse. His lady kept dinner waiting an hour. 'Where's my lady?, said he to one of his footmen; 'Sir she has but come from her ride, and is uow *changing* herself.' 'Would to fate that she were,' whispered he to me; *any* change would be for the better.'— In a word, I found him the most miserable of beings, tied to a vixen of quality, who looked down upon his friends, stinted him in his wine, kept the purse herself, and contradicted him in every thing. This was the first lesson that led to my contended state. I would not have changed with him for all the riches of Potosi and Peru. Taking up the newspaper, the next day, I saw my cousin Adam's name amongst those killed at the battle of Talavera. His head was knocked off by a ball. I put up my hand, and found mine safe upon my shoulders. Lesson the second. I now determined upon employing my little capital, in building a cottage at Porto Bello, and letting it. In this I succeeded most fortunately; and who should propose himself for my tenant, but my half-brother. I was delighted at this, and mentioned it to a friend, who exclaimed, 'Take good care to have a regular agreement, for he is the greatest rogue existing; every body hates him, and fears him.' Another good lesson—I had no cause to complain of my fate; for I was well considered by all who knew me, and had preserved my reputation through all my poverty. I was now private tutor to the grocer's son, which was humiliating enough, but he broke his neck when out hunting; and his son, who was now a rich minor, on the eve of setting out on his travels for the continent, gave me a handsome present; and I got rid of a stupid, troublesome scholar. I now resolved on visiting London; and on trying my fortune there, I did so accordingly, and made a decent living by my pen. On running over the Gazette one morning. I saw Aleck Timberhead, another play-mate of mine, in the list of promotion, as

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* Where is such sisterly affection to be met with in the present day?

* "Below." This is careless quoting in Mr. Hermit.

high up as a Major General. 'Blind fortune!' cried I, 'so young, and so dull a man, to be at the head of his profession! I wandered in a complaintive mood to Hyde Park, where I met the General, as thin as a lath, and as yellow as a guinea. 'Ah! Mac,' cried he, on approaching me on his pony, 'what would I give to be as healthy as you. That d —— d West Indies will be my death. My constitution is broken up entirely. I have neither appetite, rest, or taste for any thing. I now felt elated in spirit, ; and being then as hungry as a hawk, I quitted the Park, walked briskly down Oxford-street, and dined with my bookseller, at Hampstead. On my return, I recognised another high school-boy, a captain in the Navy. He was very glad to see me; but he had lost his right arm, whilst mine yet furnished me with bread. A trifling legacy was left me this year; and I returned to Edinburgh, where, with the produce of my cottage, and a few hundreds sunk for an annuity, I exist quietly and contentedly. The proud lord is now ruined, and living on the continent with a view of recovering, in some measure; and one of my acquaintances, in a public office, is proclaimed a defaulter to government, and has fled for it. Every body complimented me on my good looks, on my return home; and I found my waistcoat too tight for me, on my arrival in the land of cakes. So have I continued for years, which may account for my cheerfulness. I put my hand upon his lips, at this moment; I heard enough; he smiled, and, in the language of a Domine, said, '*verbum non amplius addam.*' This is no bad hint to me. Nothing better, nor more apropos can be said or done, on this occasion, by

THE HERMIT IN EDINBURGH.

"P. S.—I had nearly forgotten to state, that Mr. M'Millan's friend, who went out to India, never returned; but fell a victim to a liver complaint."

We have only to add, that a few Scotticisms, some little vulgarities of expression, and errors of a careless kind, disfigure these volumes.

VIEUSSEUX'S ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.
(2 vols. 12mo. Knight.)
(Continued.)

Having almost exhausted the leading features of the Neapolitan character in our notice of this work last Saturday, we have but one other extract to make before we proceed to an example of their superstitions.

"As for the common sermons that one hears on Sundays in the churches of Naples, they do not give, in general, a great idea of the learning and oratorical powers of the Neapolitan clergy. The orators either bewilder themselves in attempting to explain some of the mysteries of our religion; (such as a preacher I heard in the church of Lo Spirito Santo, who, in order to render the idea of Trinity intelligible to his audience, employed comparisons drawn from the ancient mythology of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto;) or, if they preach upon morality, they often enter into details either indelicate or degenerating into the burlesque. One of them, preaching before a numerous audience, chiefly composed of females, and descanting upon the evil consequences of the passion of love, described, in every lively colours, the beginning and progress of it, the ogles, billets doux, assignations, &c. by way of warning his auditors against the danger of such practices. A stranger, and even an Italian from any other part of Italy, is scandalized at the grossness of these Neapolitan sermons; but I have heard some of the national clergy assert that it is the only way to render them palatable to the greater part of their audience. The itinerant preachers and missionaries who are to be seen preaching in the streets of Naples mounted on a bench or stool, and addressing themselves chiefly to the lazzaroni, often reach the extreme of vulgarity in their expressions, to which their rude hearers listen with the greatest attention; and I have seen the latter at the close of the exhortation, fall on their knees, beat their breasts, and shed penitential tears: the consequence is, that many of them follow the priest to his lodgings, confess their sins, return stolen articles, forgive their enemies, and, in short, make amends for their past misdeeds as far as lies in their power. We should not, therefore, in a foreign land, condemn rashly whatever is not consonant to our own ideas of propriety, but rather look to the effects of such things, and judge from these rather than from the methods employed. - - -

"I have of late attended the lectures at the University. Some of the professors are really men of abilities; others are remarkable for the burlesque and trivial language with which their instructions are seasoned. I heard some of the most extraordinary illustrations of this sort that were ever delivered from a professor's chair, and often too in genuine Neapolitan dialect. Perhaps they have for so doing, the same reason as the preacher of this country, *viz.* to accommodate themselves to the taste of their audience. The lectures are accessible to any decent and orderly person. At the gate of the college a military guard is stationed, which would appear rather a strange sight to an English student: but such is the continental system of the day.

"The people of this country are much addicted to the belief of witchcraft, and of other supernatural agencies. I have often been surprised to hear persons, very sensible in other respects, talk seriously about these matters, and relate the most extravagant stories. I was gravely told the other day by a Neapolitan acquaintance, that a witch had been found half dead, lying on the pavement in some obscure lane in the skirts of the city; the poor hag, it seems, while soaring through the air on her way to La Noce di Benevento, a favourite place of resort with these mysterious beings, had ventured too near a church, the sacred atmosphere of which destroyed her spells, and she fell helpless to the ground. This country is also haunted by a peculiar kind of hobgoblin called by the natives *il monacello*, whom they describe as a short thick figure of a man dressed in the long dark garments of a monk, with a very broad brimmed hat; he is, however, a good-tempered being, who takes pleasure in trying the spirit of people by appearing to them in the dead of night, and beckoning to them to follow him, which, if they have sufficient courage to do, he leads them to some secret recess where treasures are concealed: several persons are reported to have acquired a sudden fortune through his assistance. Credulity with regard to these matters, absurd as it may appear to foreigners, is not, however, confined here to the lower classes only.

"A science upon which I have heard frequent dissertations, is *la magia bianca*, a kind of legitimate intercourse with invisible spirits, by which adepts obtain a knowledge of the most secret things; they have also cabalistical calculations through which they pretend to find out the prize numbers that will be drawn at the next lottery. The adepts are chiefly monks and priests, who live very retired, are difficult of access, and speak by enigmas. I have frequently heard wonderful accounts of people winning great prizes through their means, the circumstances of which, and the authority I had them from, would almost shake my incredulity. Some of the most celebrated among these seers have been at different times exiled by the police as obnoxious persons. A belief in the secret sciences is very generally spread among all classes of Neapolitans and Sicilians, however incredulous in other respects. A German professor of music travelling lately through Sicily, arrived at Catania, where he had some respectable introductions and was received very kindly. Nature, however, had bestowed upon him a forbidding countenance; there was something mysterious in his deportment; he appeared fond of study and retirement; all these circumstances persuaded some of his new Sicilian acquaintances, that he was a fit person to apply to for numbers of the lottery: they therefore enticed him one day into some sequestered mansion, and after they had him seated, they brought pen, ink, and paper before him, telling him resolutely, at the same time, that they would not allow him to go away until he gave them a good *terno*, *i.* e. three prize numbers for the next lottery. The astonished German stared, smiled, argued, and remonstrated, but to no purpose; fearing the worst, he was obliged to act unwillingly the part of an impostor; with much gravity he wrote down three numbers at random, and hastened immediately after to leave the place secretly, before the result of the lottery could be known."

In his pictures of Tuscany, Genoa, &c. M. Vieusseux is equally successful. This we will shortly illustrate with an extract applicable to the two estates just named: first, Tuscany.

"The present grand Duke Ferdinand seems to have inherited, if not the abilities, at least the milder virtues of his predecessor; the people at large are attached to him, as they are to his family, whom they look upon as Italians, born and brought up in Tuscany. They were pleased with his restoration, although they complain of his having been since too much influenced by his relatives of the house of Austria. The great mass of the Tuscans, and of the Italians in general, were never friendly nor heartly attached to the French. *Eppure Ferdinando had a tornare*, they exclaimed, while under the rule of Maria Louisa of Spain, duchess of Parma; whom Napoleon made queen of Etruria in 1801, and whom he turned out in 1807, when he incorporated Tuscany with the French empire.

"Elisa Baciocchi, Napoleon's eldest sister, ruled then Tuscany for several years, with the title of *Grande Duchesse*, although she was in reality no more than a subordinate agent of her brother. As such she cannot perhaps, with justice, be made accountable for the arbitrary acts which she enforced, in obedience to her imperial relative; but she also displayed a haughtiness and a harshness which disgusted the gentle Florentines. She took frequent opportunities of humbling the nobility, who in this country are more unassuming than in other parts of Italy; and many anecdotes are related of her haughty overbearing disposition, by which, as well as by her features, she appears to have resembled her brother Napoleon more than any one of her sisters. Abundance of scandalous reports also circulate about the manners of her court. She certainly did not conciliate the minds of the inhabitants; who, at her departure in 1814, gave her unequivocal marks of dislike. Her husband Baciocchi, originally an Italian, and formerly an officer in the French armies, was a mere cipher, and had no share in the business of government, for which he did not seem calculated, and of which, happily for him, he was not ambitious. He, however, on his being appointed prince of Lucca, was induced to change his christian name of Pascal, which in Italy sounds vulgar, and is subject to ridicule, being often used as synonymous of that of dunce, into the more dignified one of Felix the first; upon which occasion some Tuscan wit produced the following epigram:

Quando tu eri Pasquale, noi eravam tutti felici;
Or che tu sei Felice, noi siam tutti Pasquali.

He was a harmless good-natured man, and seems to have understood his own mediocrity; for when the gentlemen of Lucca apologized to him for their possible deficiencies in their new capacity of courtiers, saying that they were not accustomed to the situation (Lucca having been until then a republic,) he is said to have replied

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good-humouredly : ' We will excuse one another mutually, gentlemen, as I am also a novice in my present situation.' "

Genoa, over which there is a clever coup-d'œil, is (in part) painted thus—

" The Genoese women are among the handsomest of Italy ; indeed, this city can boast of a decided superiority with regard to female beauty. In no other place have I seen such a number of interesting countenances collected together as in the streets, churches, and places of public resort at Genoa. They have, in general, elegant, figures, delicate complexions dark hair and eyes, and pretty features ; and their carriage is remarkably graceful. - - -

" Marriage is at Genoa a matter of calculation, perhaps more so than any where else ; it is generally settled between the relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another, and it is only when every thing else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life. Should he find fault with her figure or manners, he may break up the match, on condition of defraying the expenses incurred. But this is seldom the case ; the principal object, that of interest, being once settled, the bride follows the portion as a matter of course, and is often scarcely minded. There are in this city marriage brokers, who have pocket books filled with the names of marriageable girls of different classes, with notes descriptive of their figures and their fortunes ; these people go about endeavouring to arrange connexions ; if they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion. The contents of their memorandums are often very curious.

" The custom of having a *patito* (such is the modern word substituted for *cicisbeo*) is still prevailing among the Genoese ladies. The patience of those individuals is truly astonishing. They are the humble servants of their fair sovereigns ; they accompany them to church, to walk, to their evening parties, to the theatre ; they keep them company at home, in short, they follow them as their shadows, and submit to their whims ; for which they have, in return, a free access to the house, and a seat at table. Strange as it may appear to foreigners, this custom is, in many cases, nothing more than a matter of ceremony, the remains of a chivalrous feeling of gallantry, or the result of mutual convenience. The lady finds her *patito* to be a very useful person, a *sine qua non*, while her husband, absorbed in his commercial speculations, has little time or patience to attend to her petty concerns. The *patito* in his turn finds her society agreeable, and his courtship is often nothing more to him than the means of killing time : he is generally the friend of the husband, sometimes his partner in business. It happens, therefore, that if a lady has a real intrigue, she must keep it concealed from her *patito* as well as from her husband ; and the object of her partiality, *il favorito*, as he is sometimes called, is kept in the back ground. In the lower classes, and among the peasantry, however, there is no *patito* nor *favorito* ; the husbands are jealous of their prerogative, and their wives are attached to them and submissive.

" The Genoese women have in general a considerable share of coquetry ; they are fond of being admired. In many families of the old school, the custom prevails of having a clergyman, called *il prete di casa* who is a kind of governor to the children, and is looked upon as one of the family. A certain degree of veneration towards ecclesiastics still remains among these people, especially in the country ; and I have had occasion to see that influence usefully employed for charitable and Christian purposes. The clergy have had little opportunity of inteferring in political matters in this country, and have kept clear from that ambitious spirit which has been reproached to them in other parts of Europe.

" The citizens of Genoa are entirely mercantile people, and, generally speaking, nothing else. This spirit of industry, although praiseworthy in itself, is often carried too far, and degnerates into avarice and selfishness. Nothing is heard here but calculations. If two or three persons are conversing together, one may be almost sure they are talking of money matters ; boys in the streets are making rules of arithmetic, and even the fair sex is by no means deficient in the practical knowledge of that science. Few opportunities of profit however paltry, are overlooked by a Genoese. It is astonishing upon how little they live ; they beat even the economical Florentines in that respect. Their currency is very small, their *lire fuori banco* is worth about eight-pence English ; so that the highsounding sum of thirty thousand *lire*, which here is looked upon as a fortune, is, after all, but one thousand pounds. Salaries, profits, marriage-portions, every thing, is on the same scale. A person in the middling ranks of society having six thousand *lire*, or two hundred pounds a year, is reckoned rich. It must be said that they live in general but poorly ; and although they dress well and keep up a good appearance, yet the interior of their houses often presents the picture of scantiness and stinginess. Their food is very plain, and their meals, except on particular occasions, are remarkably frugal. The citizens are not in general a good-looking race ; they are sallow and thin, and have mostly a common appearance and an awkward gait. There is a striking difference between this city and Naples : in the latter the men are handsome and the women plain, while here it is precisely the reverse. I cannot imagine to what causes this singularity is to be ascribed.

" An inclination to gambling prevails among the Genoese ; it is their chief relaxation from business. Charity, and even common affection, between relatives, are not very conspicuous amongst this people ; generous feeling are repressed by interest. I have seen a poor man actually begging at the door of his opulent brother, who had some food given to him by his servant ; instances of this sort are not rare, as by the chances of trade individuals of the same family are often placed in opposite circumstances."

Having thus far displayed the entertaining qualities of the work before us, we take our farewell, assured that M. Vieusseux will be very popular. His spirited sketch of the Italian females cannot but excite curiosity of our fair countrywomen ; and an excellent essay on the modern literature of Italy, appended to the last volume, is well calculated especially to recommend him to the British literati.

The Literary Gazette, August 14.

NEW PNEUMATIC OR VACUUM ENGINE.

In our last Number we briefly alluded to this machine, which, though not an entirely new invention, * has now come to be applied in such a manner as fairly to promise to rival steam in its importance. Patents have, we believe been taken out both in England and Scotland ; and the following is the " *Descriptive Outline of* THAT, *for raising Water, impelling Machinery, &c. &c. invented by Mr. Samuel Brown of Printing house-square, London, with an enumeration of some of the advantage to be derived from its application.*"

This inventien (as desbribed in the specification of the patent) consists of a combination, which is thus formed :—Inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame, placed on the outside of and near the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at the proper times comes in contact with and ignites, the gas therein ; the cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame prevented from entering it. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder for a short space of time, and then is stopped off ; during *that time*, it acts, by its combustion upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarified air escapes through one or more valves, and *thus a vacuum is effected* ; the vessel or cylinder being kept cool by water. On the same principle, the vacuum may be effected in one, two or more cylinders or vessels.

" A vacuum being effected by the above combination, it will by its application to machinery, produce powers in several ways ; and in the specification, the Inventor describes some of the different kinds of machinery by which water may be raised from a pond, river, &c. ; an overshot water-wheel turned ; and pistons worked which give a rotatory motion to a fly-wheel.

" The ways being therefore explained, in which, by the pressure of the air, the vacuum produced (and continued) is applied to useful purposes, M. Brown claims to be the Inventor of the combination above described for effecting a vacuum, *however much* it may be *varied* by the *mechanical means* with which it may be used, and also the inventor of applying a vacuum produced by the combustion of inflammable gas, to raising water, and to the production of motion in machinery the pressure of the atmosphere.

" The advantages to be derived from this engine are

" Istly. The quantity of gas consumed being very small, the expense of working the engine is moderate.—In its application on land the saving will be extremely great, the cost of coal gas (deducting the value of the coke) being inconsiderable. The expense of working a marine engine will certainly be greater, as the gas used for that purpose must be extracted from oil, pitch, tar, or some other substance equally portable, yet even in this case, it will not equal the cost of the fuel required to propel a steam-boat ; and, as a few butts of oil will be sufficient for a long voyage, vessels of the largest tonnage may be propelled to the most distant parts of the world.

" 2dly. The engine is light and portable in its construction, the average weight being less than *one fifth* the weight of a *steam*-engine (*and boiler*) of the same power ; it also occupies a much smaller space, and does not require the erection of so strong a building, nor is a lofty chimney requisite. In vessels, the saving of tonnage will be highly advantageous, both in the smaller comparative weight and size of the engine, and in the very reduced space required for fuel.

" 3dly. This engine is entirely free from danger. *No boiler being used*, explosion cannot take place, and, as the quantity of gas consumed is so small (being only about a hundredth part of the cubical contents of the cylinder,) and the only pressure that of the atmosphere, it is impossible that the cylinder can burst, or the accidents incidental to steam-boats occur.

" The power of the engine (being derived from the atmospheric pressure of nine pounds

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* Dr. Brewster, in his *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, noticing this Machine under the appellation of " Explosive Engine," add " Our readers will no doubt be reminded by this brief notice, of the ingenious invention of the Rev. Mr. Decil, by which the power is obtained by taking advantage of the vacum created by the explosion of a mixture of hydrogen and common air, Mr. Cicil suggested in his paper that the expensive force of the explosion might also be employed : but his machine was not founded on this principle."